



Rev. 4/96

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

in the Application of:

REBECCA E. CAHOON ET AL.

APPLN. NO.: 09/665,308

FILED: SEPTEMBER 19, 2000

FOR: PLANT CELL CYCLIN GENES

CASE NO.: BB1149 US NA

GROUP ART UNIT: 1638

EXAMINER: CYNTHIA E. COLLINS

PATENT

#21/A  
10/21/02

**AMENDMENT AND  
RESPONSE TO RESTRICTION REQUIREMENT**

**RECEIVED**

OCT 21 2002

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

TECH CENTER 1600/2900

Sir:

This is an Amendment and Response to the Restriction Requirement set forth in the Office Action mailed June 6, 2002. A Petition for Extension of Time for three (3) months up to and including Monday, October 7, 2002, is filed simultaneously herewith. Please enter the following:

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification as follows; a marked-up version showing changes made is attached hereto:

**Paragraph at page 7, lines 5-27:**

A "substantial portion" of an amino acid or nucleotide sequence comprises enough of the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide or the nucleotide sequence of a gene to afford putative identification of that polypeptide or gene, either by manual evaluation of the sequence by one skilled in the art, or by computer-automated sequence comparison and identification using algorithms such as BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul, S. F., et al., (1993) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410). In general, a sequence of ten or more contiguous amino acids or thirty or more nucleotides is necessary in order to putatively identify a polypeptide or nucleic acid sequence as homologous to a known protein or gene. Moreover, with respect to nucleotide sequences, gene specific oligonucleotide probes comprising 20-30 contiguous nucleotides may be used in sequence-dependent methods of gene identification (e.g., Southern hybridization) and isolation (e.g., *in situ* hybridization of bacterial colonies or bacteriophage plaques). In addition, short oligonucleotides of 12-15 bases may be used as amplification primers in PCR in order to obtain a particular nucleic acid fragment comprising the primers. Accordingly, a "substantial portion" of a nucleotide sequence comprises enough of the sequence to afford